

KWIATKOWSKI, Piotr

Ultrasonic communication airplane. Problemy 20 no. 9:552-561
'64.

KWIATKOWSKI, Piotr, inz.

Anglo-French agreement concerning the construction of the ultra-
sonic passenger plane Concorde. Techn lotn 19 no.3:62-65
Mr '64

KWIATKOWSKI, Piotr, mgr. inz.

Application of radioactive isotopes for clearance measurements
between the rotor and guide ring of turbine engines. Techn
lotn 16 no.10:237-238 0 '61.

WOZNICKI, W.; DOLEWSKI, J.; JANKOWSKI, K.; KARWOWSKI, J.; KWIATKOWSKI, S.

Electronic structure of nitrogen heterobenzenes. Bul Ac Pol
math 12 no.10:655-661 '64.

1. Department of Experimental Physics and Department of Theoretical
Physics of N.Copernicus University, Torun. Submitted August 1, 1964.

WOZNICKI, W.; KWIATKOWSKI, S.

Estimation of the influence of foreign atoms in the core of conjugated bonds on the spectrum and the charge distribution in the molecule.

Bul Ac Pol mat 9 no.1:39-42 '61.

1. Department of Theoretical Physics, Nicholas Copernicus University, Torun. Presented by A. Jablonski.

(Atoms) (Molecules)

KOSSAKOWSKI, A.; KWIATKOWSKI, S.; PRUSKI, S.

Some notes on the theory of pressure effects on spectral lines. Acta physica Pol 24 no.3:327-337 S'63.

1. Department of Physics, N. Copernicus University, Torun.

KWIATKOWSKI, S.

Shape and shift of atomic spectral lines broadened by higher pressures of perturbing atoms. Bul Ac Pol mat 12 no.2:125-130 '64.

1. Department of Experimental Physics, N. Copernicus University, Torun. Presented by A. Jablonski.

KWIATKOWSKI, Slawomir

Problems of scientific and technical information. Przegl wlokien
18 no.1:1-4,5 Ja'64

KWIATKOWSKI, Stanislaw

Genesis of sulfurized calcites of the Grzybow region. Roczn geol
Krakow 32 no.3:339-358 '62.

1. Pracownia Geologiczno-Stratygraficzna, Polska Akademia Nauk,
Krakow.

KWIATKOWSKI, Stanislaw, mgr inz.

Course of the work on industrial utilization of recently
discovered montmorillonite rock deposits in Poland.
Przegl odlew 13 no. 10: 271-272 0 '63.

CZARNIECKI, Stanislaw; KWIATKOWSKI, Stanislaw

Remarks on the distribution of the facies in the Lower Carbon
of the fore-Carpathian Depression. Roczn. geol. Krakow 33 no.1/3:
273-279 '63.

1. Pracownia Geologiczno-Stratygraficzna, Polska Akademia Nauk,
Krakow.

KWIAKOWSKI, S.

ARCH. MIM. HUTNICZA

Vol. 2, Nr. 2, 1957

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Card 1/2

Influence of the Coefficient of Friction on the Magnitude of the Spread during Rolling Wedge-like Specimens -- W. Leskiewicz and S. K. Lutkowski

In professional literature concerning the theory of rolling we deal with contradictory views on the problem of the influence of the friction coefficient on the magnitude of spread.

Many investigations with the purpose of solving the problem did not lead to results of the same meaning. The reason of the aforesaid are difficulties in carrying investigations on the flowing of the metal between the rolls.

Among many rollers there exists an opinion that between a metal deformed in a die with inclined planes and a metal deformed between rolls, there is a certain analogy and that the character of the flowing of metal in both cases is very similar. This is the way therefore researches are undertaken to explain the different phenomena taking place between the rolls.

The purpose of this work was to explain the influence of the coefficient of friction

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LESKIELA, W.; KWIATKOWSKI, S.

Influence of the Coefficient of Friction on the Magnitude of the Spread
During Rolling Wedge-like Specimens

tion on the magnitude of spread occurring when pressing is applied to wedge-like specimens.

In the first part of this work the authors derived a relation determining the absolute and relative draught in a freely choiced vertical plane of a wedge-like specimen.

In further parts of this work it was demonstrated on basis of the carried investigations that the increase of the coefficient of friction may cause an increase or decrease of spread. These phenomena occur in correspondence to the ratio $\frac{L_s}{B_s}$. The

results of the performed investigations are a contribution to the theory of plastic deformation during pressing wedge-like specimens grasping the influence of the coefficient of friction on the magnitude of spread.

22 000

KWIATKOWSKI, Stanislaw, mgr. inż.

The Engineering Association of Polish Metallurgy Workers;
activities and plans. Przegl techn 79 no.1:33 Ja '58.

1. Wiceprzewodniczący Zarządu Głównego Stowarzyszenia
Technicznego Odlewników Polskich, Katowice.

18(5)

AUTHORS:

Kucia, K., Kurek, M., and Kwiatkowski, S., Engineers

POL/39-59-7/8-7/24

TITLE:

Fracture Tests and Their Usefulness in Evaluating the Quality of Boiler Plates

PERIODICAL:

Hutnik, 1959, Nr 7-8, pp 296-301 (POL)

ABSTRACT:

Increasing demand for boiler plates with ever better properties have forced producers to turn out plates of increasingly better quality. The purpose of the present article is to discuss some of the modern methods of boiler plate quality control. According to Soviet and Polish specifications, tests for resistance to fracture of boiler plates are made in the following way: a sample twice as wide as it is thick for plates up to 30 mm and one and a half times as wide as it is thick for plates above 30 mm, is broken in order to establish the degree of destratification or decoherence. Samples are taken at both ends, perpendicularly to the direction of rolling. According to these norms, a decoherence of up to 10 mm may be allowed at the point of fracture. Yet this method is

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Fracture Tests and Their Usefulness in Evaluating the Quality of
Boiler Plates

POL/39-59-7/8-7/24

not a particularly efficient one. There is also the ultrasonic method, but it has been found that it is not able to detect all cases of destratification. It was found in fact that two types of destratification exist: real and potential. The first one consists of discontinuity in a rolled product and may easily be detected by the ultrasonic method. The second variety appears when the sample is fractured and then only near its surface. This is the more interesting and dangerous type. The tensions which arise in a plate sample during fracture are illustrated in figure 1. The important point is that real decoherence is often due to metal impurities but potential decoherence is rather due to metal fatigue and is much more difficult to detect. It is important therefore to distinguish between these two phenomena. The author then proceeds to recount experiments designed to discover these phenomena by metallographic analysis and to determine the effect of thermal treatment on

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Fracture Tests and Their Usefulness in Evaluating the Quality of
Boiler Plates

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the appearance of the fracture. Tests were made on plate samples tested previously by the ultrasonic method and showing a tendency towards potential destatification. Figures 2-9 show the state of various samples during these tests. It was found that the degree of potential decoherence depends on the degree of stratification of the plate's structure, on temperature and on the speed of fracture. All factors favoring the sample's brittleness tend to decrease the extent of potential decoherence or to do away with it altogether. Stratification and hence potential decoherence may be removed by homogenization (at 1,150°C) and normalization (at 920°C). But the application of these processes simultaneously with mass production is very difficult. The above tests showed further that the stratified structure of boiler plates does not affect welding properties adversely, nor does it depreciate the mechanical properties of the plates. The same may be said of the phenomenon of potential

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Fracture Tests and Their Usefulness in Evaluating the Quality of
Boiler Plates

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decoherence. It is important to note that the author considers fracture tests inadequate in determining plate quality since these tests are made with samples taken at random and the fracture itself causes the appearance of further potential decoherence during breaking. According to the author, the proper method of testing the quality of boiler plates is the ultrasonic method. Finally, the author considers it imperative that all efforts be made to re-examine rolling methods in order to decrease as much as possible the stratification of plate structure. There are 2 tables, 8 photographs, 1 diagram, and 4 references, 2 of which are Soviet and 2 Polish.

ASSOCIATION: Huta Batory (Metallurgical Plant Batory) (Kucia and Kwiatkowski) IMZ (Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy) (Kurek)

Card 4/4

25(1,5)

POL/39-26-2-4/10

AUTHOR:

Kurek, M., Kucia, K., and Kwiatkowski, St., Engineers

TITLE:

The Application of Ultrasonic Methods in the Investigation of Plate Laminations

PERIODICAL:

Hutnik, 1959, Vol 26, Nr 2, pp 72-76 (Poland)

ABSTRACT:

The great number of laminations in boiler and shipbuilding plates leads to special methods of investigation. So far test specimens (30 mm \times 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick) with a notch of 5 mm were broken. During investigation, it was decided that the sectional area test does not reveal any trend for lamination in the plates; it only shows: a) laminations already existent in the plates after rolling; b) laminations arisen by breaking the test specimens apart. The laminations described under b) have proved less harmful than those under a). There are two methods of ultra-sonic plate tests: 1) the filter method (more easily adapted for automatic serial tests); 2) the tapping method (by tapping the plates with a feeler gadget). In the Metallo-Physical Institute IMZ in Gliwice, a spe-

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The Application of Ultrasonic Methods in the Investigation of Plate Laminations POL/39-26-2-4/10

cial roll-feeler gadget was designed. Figures 1 and 2 show its methods of operation. Failures up to 10 mm (2/5") ϕ call for oscillations, above 10 mm they shift the amplitude to the left of the vertical line. The investigation results are described by the aid of oscillographic diagrams. Hot pourings with a temperature of more than 1630°C and cold pourings with less than 1600°C were tested. The results of the various pouring groups are compiled in Table 1/ It was determined that two skilled workers can easily test 15 plates in 8 hours by the ultra-sonic method. 1) The ultra-sonic method proved to be qualified for testing laminations in plates; 2) The results during investigation have not proved any dependence between the parameters of rolling laminations and the lamination formation in the plates; 3) Considerable dependence was established between the pouring operation and the lamination formation in the plates; 4) Especially good results were achieved with graphitized pourings; 5) The ultra-sonic method enables greater sav-


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POL/39-26-2-4/10
The Application of Ultrasonic Methods in the Investigations of Plate
Laminations

ings. There are 1 table, 9 photographs and 2 diagrams.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut metalurgia zelaza (Metallurgical Steel Institute); Huta Batory



Card 3/3

KWIATKOWSKI, St., mgr inż.

A conference on patternmaking in Nowa Huta. Przegl tech no.3:10
17 Ja '62.

KWIATKOWSKI, Stanislaw, mgr inz.

Visit of Polish foundry specialists to France and Italy in connection with the standardization of molding boxes. Przegl odlew 12 no.11:355-356 N '62.

KWIATKOWSKI, Stanislaw, mgr inz.

The Krzeszowek Quartz Sand Dressing Plant for the founding industry.
Przepl odlew 12 no.12:386-389 D '62.

KWIATKOWSKI, S., mgr inż.

Conference on Auxiliary Materials and Founding Tools in
Walbrzych. Przegl odlew 13 no.7:193-194 J1 '63.

KWIATKOWSKI, St., mgr inz.

Scientific and technological conference on the winning
and delivery of natural molding sands from Tarnowskie
Gory. Przegl odlewn 13 no. 11: 300-301 N '63.

BRATKOWSKA-SENIOW, Barbara; ~~W~~MIATKOWSKI, Stefan

Changes in the osseous system in chronic manifest lymphatic leukemia. Polskie arch. med. wewn. 29 no.6:797-808 1959.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A. M. we Wrocławiu Kierownik:
prof. dr med. A. Falkiewicz.

(LEUKEMIA LYMPHOCYTIC, pathol.)
(BONE AND BONES, pathol.)

GRUSZKA, Stanislaw; KWIATKOWSKI, Stefan

A case of hypothalamic syndrome with generalized vascular changes.
Polskie arch. med. wewn. 31 no.3:399-406 '61.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M. we Wrocławiu Kierownik:
prof. dr med. A. Falkiewicz.

(HYPOTHALAMUS dis)
(VASCULAR DISEASES PERIPHERAL compl)

BRATKOWSKA-SENIOW, Barbara; DOKTORCZYK, Henryk; KWIATKOWSKI, Stefan

Malignant granuloma of the respiratory system. Polskie arch.
med. wewn. 31 no.4:549-558 '61.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych AM we Wrocławiu Kierownik:
prof. dr A. Falkiewicz.

(LUNG NEOPLASMS case reports) (HODGKIN'S DISEASE case reports)

ENAFIKOMA, Paweł; KWIATKOWSKI, Stefan

Stereoradiographic picture in various forms of hypothyroidism.
Endocr. pol. 15 no.2:237-243 Br-Apr '64.

1. I. Klinika Chorob Wewnętrznych Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie
(kierownik: Prof. dr. A. Falkiewicz).

DOKTORCZYK, Henryk; KWIATKOWSKI, Stefan

A case of chronic tuberculous septiemia (Landouzy's typho-
bacillosis. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.47:1823-1824 23 N°64.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych Akademii Medycznej we
Wrocławiu (kierownik: prof. dr. Antoni Falkiewicz).

GALAZKA, Aleksander; KWIATKOWSKI, Stefan

On diagnostic difficulties in some forms of hypertrichosis in women. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.51:1964-1966 21 D '64

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych Akademii Medycznej we Wrocławiu (Kierownik: prof. dr. Antoni Falkiewicz).

KWIATKOWSKI, S.; FABIERKIEWICZ, Z.

Price limits for protection against lightning. p.77.

(ENERGETYKA. Vol. 11, No. 2, Mar./Apr. 1957. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

KWIATKOWSKI, S.

"Levels and regulation of voltage in electric-power networks."

Pt. 2 p. 299 (Energetyka) Vol. 11, no. 6, Nov./Dec. 1957
Warsaw, Poland

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

EWIATKOWSKI, Stefan, mgr inz.

Consumption of electric power in cities and towns of the Southern
Power District in 1955 and 1958. Wiad elektrotechn 19 no.7:215-217
Jl '59.

KWIATKOWSKI, Stefan, mgr inz.; WARDZINSKI, Stanislaw, mgr inz.

An attempt at determining the reactive power balance in the Power
Plants of the Northern District of Poland. Energetyka Pol 14 no.7:
199-204 J1 '60. (EEAI 10:1)
(Poland--Electric power)

KWIATKOWSKI, Stefan, mgr inż.

An analysis of voltage drop in low-voltage networks. Energetyka Pol
15 no.10:301-305 0 '61.

1. Instytut Energetyki, Warszawa.

KWIATKOWSKI, Stefan, mgr.inz.

Studies on the utilization of electric power in domestic households. Pt.1. (To be contd.). Energetyka Pol 16 no.8: Suppl.: Biul Inst Energ 4 no.7/8:32 Ag '62.

1. Zaklad Uzytkowania Energii, Instytut Energetyki, Warszawa.

KWIATKOWSKI, Stefan, mgr inż.

Research on the utilization of electric power in households. Energetyka
Pol 16 no.10: Suppl: Biul energetyki 4 no.9/10:33-34 0 '62.

1. Zakład Użytkowania Energii, Instytut Energetyki, Warszawa.

KWIATKOWSKI, Stefan, mgr., inż.

Voltage levels in networks and at customers. Energetyka przem 10
no.1:20-23 '62.

JONIEWICZ, H., inz.; KWIATKOWSKI, S., inz.

Activities of the Committee of Electric Power Utilization of
the UNIPED. Pt.1. (To be contd.). Energetyka Pol 16
no.8:254-256 Ag '62.

JONIEWICZ, Henryk, inż.; KWIATKOWSKI, Stefan, inż.

Activities of the Committee of Utilization of Electric
Power of the International Union of Producers and Distributors
of Electric Power (UNIFEDE). Pt.2. Energetyka Pol 16
no.9:281-283 S '62.

KWIATKOWSKI, Stefan, mgr inż.

Electric power consumption analysis in towns and cities in the territory of the Electric Power Works of the Northern District in 1960. Wiad elektrotechn 28 no.1:1-4 Ja '62.

1. Instytut Energetyki, Warszawa.

KWIATKOWSKI, Stefan, mgr., inz.

Analysis of electric power consumption in towns located at the Electric
Power Plants of the Northern Districts in 1960. Wiad elektrotechn 29
no.1:1-4 '62.

KWIATKOWSKI, Stefan, mgr inż.

Economical current density in networks with increasing charge.
Przegl elektrotechn 39 no.1:25-29 Ja '63.

1. Instytut Energetyki, Warszawa.

KWIATKOWSKI, Stefan, dr inż.

Works of the Committee for the Utilization of Electric Power of
the International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electric
Energy. Energetyka Pol 19 no.3,92-96 Mr '65.

1. Institute of Power Engineering, Warsaw.

POLAND

KWIATKOWSKI, T., PRZES, J. and KROLICZEK, A., of the Chair of Internal Diseases, Veterinary Department (Katedra Chrob Wewnetrznych Wydz. Wet.), Higher School of Agriculture (WSR), Wroclaw. Prof. Dr. B. Gancarz, Head.

"Behavior of Certain Metabolites in the Blood of Young Cattle Fed on Large Quantities of Carbohydrates"

Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 22, No 6, 1966, pp 366-369.

Abstract: The effects of feeding young black-white lowland bullocks on large amounts of carbohydrates and fermented corn were studied. The group fed on potatoes exhibited a greater amylolytic activity than the group fed on corn silage. The potato-fed group had a higher and constant blood sugar level. It also exhibited a higher blood and muscle protein levels, greater weight increase and somewhat better fodder utilization. Contains 4 Tables, 1 Figure and 17 references (5 Polish, 9 Western, 1 Czechoslovak and 2 German-language).

1/1

POIAND / General Problems of Pathology. Tumors.
Comparative Oncology. Animal Tumors.

U

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No. 3, 1959, 13606

Author : Badura, R.; Kwiatkowski, T.; Michalski, Z.

Inst : -

Title : Adenoma of the Prostate of a Dog.

Orig Pub : Mod. weteryn., 1957, 13, No. 12, 725-727

Abstract : In a 10-year-old male dog, a progressively-growing tumor was discovered in the abdominal cavity over the urinary bladder. Pathohistologically, a cystadenoma of the prostate was diagnosed.

Card 1/1

MICHALSKA, Zofia; WNIATKOWSKI, Tadeusz

Reticulosarcoma in a dog. Pat.polska 10 no.4:511-518 O-D '59.

1. Z Katedry Anatomii Patologicznej Wydz. Wet.WSR we Wroclawiu.
Kierownik Katedry: prof. dr. A. Zakrzewski. Z Katedry Chorob Wew-
netrznych Wydz. Wet. WSR we Wroclawiu. Kierownik Katedry: doc.dr.
Br. Cancarz.

(SARCOMA RETICULUM CELL veterinary)
(ABDOMEN neopl.)

POLAND

KWIATKOWSKI, Tadeusz, Dr. and ROGOWSKA, Wanda, Chair of Internal Diseases (Katedra Chorob Wewnętrznych), Veterinary Division (Wydział Weterynaryjny) of the WSR [Wyższa Szkoła Rolnicza, Higher School of Agriculture] in Wrocław (Director: Prof. Dr. Bronisław GANCARZ)

"Activity of the Pancreatic Lipase in Calves During their Period of Growth."

Warsaw-Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 19, No 4, Apr 63, pp 209-211.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary] Authors determined the activity of pancreatic lipase in the blood of calves from birth up to one year and found it to average 1.8 ml N/20 NaOH (1.24-42.5). At the age of about one month, when the calf changes from full to skimmed milk feeding the activity declines to 0.86. Serum of adult cows shows higher values, averaging about 3.8. The eight (8) references consist of three (3) Polish and five (5) English sources.

[1/1

P/034/62/000/000, 004/000
D242/D303

AUTHOR: Kwiatkowski, W., and Olejniczak, K., Masters of Engineering

TITLE: Three term photoelectric controller

PERIODICAL: Pomiary, Automatyka, Kontrola, no. 1, 1962, 44

TEXT: The prototype of a new controller is described. It was designed and made at the Pracownia elektryczna zakładu automatyki (Electrical Department of the Automation Enterprise). The controller operates as follows: A flag fixed to movement of the measuring instrument moves between the light source and the photo-resistor which serves for setting the desired value. The output from the resistor changes the control current which is corrected in the feedback loop. The settings for the correcting network are in front of the instrument. The controlled variable is measured by means of a bridge. The controller, in the first place, is intended for temperature control between -100°C + 600°C with the possibility of extending the range of controlled temperature above 600°C. By a simple modification the controller can be used for controlling pH.

Card 1/2

Three term photoelectric controller

P/034/62/000/001/014/001
D242/D303

Technical specifications: 1) Proportional band 3 - 200 %; 2) Reset 0.5 - 15 mins. (in 12 steps); 3) Rate 0.15 - 4 mins. (in 12 steps). It is possible to make this controller either type P, PI, or PD by switching off appropriate parameters. Control current is 0.5 - 5 mA into 20 k Ω load. Supply: 220 V ac. There are 2 figures. ✓

Card 2/2

JASIŃSKI, Zdzisław; KWIATKOWSKI, Witold, inż.; CZARNECKI, Henryk, mgr.;
MACKIEWICZ, Leon, mgr. inż.; RAKOWICZ, Zygmunt

Polish exporters and importers discuss. Przegl techn no.23/24:6
17 Je '62.

1. Dyrektor handlowy Centrali Handlu Zagranicznego Minex, Warszawa
(for Jasinski). 2. Dyrektor naczelny Polimex, Warszawa (for
Kwiatkowski). 3. Naczelny dyrektor THZ Elektrim, Warszawa (for
Czarnecki). 4. Dyrektor Przedsiębiorstwa Handlu Zagranicznego
CEKOP, Warszawa, (for Mackiewicz). 5. Dyrektor naczelny
Metalexport, Warszawa (for Rakowicz).

SZMIGIEL, Zbigniew; KWIATKOWSKI, W.

Behavior of serum complement in some blood diseases. Pol. tygod.
lek. 19 no.27:1020-1022 6 Je'64

1. Z III Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych Akademii Medycznej w
Krakowie (kierownik: prof. dr. J. Aleksandrowicz) i II
Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych Akademii Medycznej w Krakowie
(kierownik: doc. dr. S. Kirchmayer).

KWIATKOWSKI, Wladyslaw; DOLEZAL, Marta

Difficulties in the clinical evaluation of the pathogenic properties of the yeast *Candida albicans*. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.3: 101-103 20 Ja'64

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych AM w Krakowie; (p.o.kierownika: doc.dr. St.Kirchmayer) i z Kliniki Chorob Zakaznych AM W Krakowie (kierownik: prof.dr. Wl.Fejkiel).

*

Distr: 4E2c

5
1

Rapid quantitative methods for the determination of brighteners, levelers, and antipitting agents in nickel electroplating baths. K. Schmidt, T. Zak, and Zb. Kwiatkowski (Inst. Mech. Precyzyjnej, Warsaw). *Trans. Inst. Metal Finishing Tech. Papers* 36, 17-21 (1958).—Org. brighteners such as *p*-toluenesulfonamide and wetting agents such as sulfonated isopropylnaphthalene can be detd. quantitatively from their influence on the polarographic max. of O. When both are present, the wetting agent can be detd. separately by the max. bubble-pressure method for surface tension.

Milton S. Mintz

JW
1/1

1/1

KWIATKOWSKI, Zbigniew

KWIATKOWSKI, Zbigniew (Engr.): Naprawa Samochodu STAR-20 (Repair of the Automobile STAR-20), Warsaw: Transport Publications, 1957, 312 pp. 26.60 zl.

KWIATKOWSKI, Z

✓ Formation of L-form in *Shigella*. D. Iwanska and Z. Kwiatkowski (Zaklad Mikrobiol., Lublin). *Acta Microbiol. Polon.* 4, 70-84(1955).—When treated with penicillin in concns. above 1000 units/ml., *S. dysenteriae*, *S. sonnei* and *S. paradyenteriae* are transformed into the L-form (cf. Dienes and Weinberger, *Bact. Rev.* 15, 245(1951)). Bacteriophage, chloromycetin, and specific immune serum did not produce this transformation. I. Z. Roberts

4

KWIATKOWSI, Z.

Pleuropneumonia-like microorganisms. Acta mikrob.polon . 4 no.2:
85-106 1955.

1. Z Zakładu Mikrobiologii Ogólnej UMCS w Lublinie.
(PLEUROPNEUMONIA-LIKE ORGANISMS.
review)

KWIATKOWSKI, Z.; KUNICKI, GOLDFINGER, W.; LORKIEWICZ, Z.

Certain physiological properties of *Proteus vulgaris* L form.
Acta microb. polon 5 no.1-2:15-19 1956.

1. Z Zakładu Mikrobiologii Ogólnej UMCS w Lublinie.
(*PROTEUS VULGARIS*,
L form, physiol. (Pol))

POLAND / Microbiology. General Microbiology. L-Forms F
of Microorganisms and Microorganisms of
the Pleuropneumonia Type.

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1958, No 94932

Author : Sander, A.; Tabaczynski, M.; Kwiatkowski, Z.

Inst : -

Title : Identification of L-forms of Proteus vulgaris.

Orig Pub : Acta microbiol. polon., 1956, 5, No.1-2, 21-26

Abstract : The formation of types ZA and ZB of P.vulgaris
in agar depends not only on the presence of
serum and penicillin but also on the age of the
inoculum. Types ZA and ZB Salmonella typhimurium
are developed in both aerobic and in anaerobic
conditions; S. paratyphi and Escherichia coli,
only in anaerobic conditions. Type ZB forms only
Vibrio cholerae. With the passage into the agar

Card 1/2

POLAND / Microbiology. General Microbiology. L-Forms F
of Microorganisms and Microorganisms of
the Pleuropneumonia Type.

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1958, No 94932

medium with serum and penicillin, the L-colonies
of type ZB are transformed into type ZA. --
Author's resume.

Card 2/2

KWIATKOWSKI, Z.
SURNAME, Given Names

2

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees: [not given]

Affiliation: [Presumed] Ludwik Hirszfild Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy (Instytut Immunologii i Terapii Doswiadczałnej im. Ludwika Hirszfelda), Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN--Polska Akademia Nauk), Wrocław; Director: Prof. Stefan SŁOPEK, Dr.

Source: Warsaw, Postępy Higieny i Medycyny Doswiadczałnej, Vol XV, No 4, 1961, pp 428-429.

Data: "Radiation Action on Mitotic Crossing-over in *Aspergillus Nidulans*."

English abstract of article, originally published in *Acta Microbiol. Polon.* 1960, 9, 253.

KWIATKOWSKI, Zbigniew

Radiation action on the mitotic crossing-over in *Aspergillus nidulans*. II. *Acta microbiol. Pol.* 11 no.1/2:3-11 '62.

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(*ASPERGILLUS* radiation eff) (ULTRAVIOLET RAYS)
(CELL DIVISION radiation eff)

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KWIECIEŃ J

ACCESSION NR: AT4023922

P/2504/63/000/010/0073/0114

AUTHOR: Gebalski, Stanislaw; Kwiecien, Jerzy

TITLE: Properties of low carbon sheet steel subjected to hot-dip aluminum coating as functions of the coating process parameters

SOURCE: Warsaw. Politechnika. Zeszyty naukowe. Mechanika (Mechanics), no. 10, 1963, 73-114

TOPIC TAGS: carbon steel, sheet steel, low carbon sheet steel, hot-dip process, dip coating process, aluminum coating, aluminum-coated steel, aluminum-coated sheet steel, metal finishing

ABSTRACT: Authors studied the effect of various parameters in the hot-dip aluminum coating of low carbon sheet steel process upon the structure and properties of the aluminum diffusion coating. An aluminum bath was used for the coating. The purity of the aluminum was 99.85. The silicon alloying baths contained 2, 4, and 8% Si. In addition, an Al-Si-Ti bath, containing 8% Si and 0.2% Ti, was also used. The Ti was added as a 5% aluminum foundry alloy.

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Low carbon sheet steel of B3 grade with a thickness of 1 mm was used. The carbon content was 0.12%. The sheet was cut into 100 x 165 mm test specimens. A solution of potassium fluoride was used as the flux. Hardness, microhardness, bending and cold drawing were carried out. When the sheets were immersed in a pure aluminum bath for 30 seconds, the differences in the layer thickness formed at 820 and 700C amount to about 140 μ . This is about a five-fold increase in relation to the layer formed at 700C. A silicon addition to the bath has the effect of greatly reducing the diffusion layer. The layers which were produced are clearly composed of two layers -- an exterior layer whose composition approximate the coating bath, and of an interior "diffusion" layer. There is an intermediate zone between the exterior and interior layer, which probably consists of sub and superentectic aluminum mixtures and the Al_3Fe phase.

Bending tests showed that the coatings produced in a pure aluminum bath and in an alloying bath containing 2% Si had a continuity rupture after being bent at only a small angle. This amounted to 10 to 40° for the pure aluminum coatings and 30 - 90° for the coatings obtained in a 2% Si bath. In general, the presence of Si in the aluminizing bath causes some reduction in the corrosion resistance of all hot-dip aluminized specimens can be generally regarded as very

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good. The sheets coated in a pure Al bath has the greatest resistance to oxidation at 750C. Corrosion tests in salt and artificial industrial atmosphere chambers showed that the coatings produced at 700C and partially at 760C have the highest resistance under these conditions. Orig. art. has: 32 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Katadar Odlewnictwa (Foundary Institute)

SUBMITTED: 01Aug62

DATE ACQ: 15Apr64

ENCL: 00

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NO REF SOV: 021

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

4157

661,832.12

Mazgał W., Kwiecień J. Treatment of Concentrated Kola-Apatite in a Wet Process with Nitric Acid.

„Przerób apatytu „Kola-koncentrat” na drodze mokrej za pomocą kwasu azotowego”. Przemysł Chemiczny. No. 8, 1955, pp. 449-454, 8 figs., 2 tabs.

Description of a study carried out at the Institute of Chemical Synthesis in Tarnów for preparing precipitated phosphate fertiliser on a pilot plant and on an industrial scale. The technological process is here characterized, and the material balance and the calculation of results given, together with a discussion of economic aspects of the process. Mention is made of the method of converting waste sodium fluoro-silicate into sodium fluoride and of the possibility of utilizing rare earths present in apatite.

chem

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KWIECIEN, J. : MAZGAJ, W.

Treatment of kola apatite in a wet process with nitric acid. p. 449

PRZEMYSŁ CHEMICZNY

Warszawa

Vol. 11, no. 8, Aug. 1955

SOURCE: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 2,
Feb. 1956

MAZGAJ, Witold; BARAN, Kazimierz; LUC, Edward; KWIECIEN, Jozef; BIELECKI, Wacław

Study on the preparation of the fertilizer dicalcium phosphate without applying the defluorination of phosphoric acid. Przem chem 41 no.3:145-147 Mr '62.

1. Instytut Nawozow Sztucznych, Tarnow

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Obtaining dicalcium phosphate for animal feeding from Kola apatite and nitric acid. Pt.1. Przem chem 41 no.11:639-643 N '62.

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Distr: 4E2c 16

✓ Recovery of metals. Centralny Zarząd Przemysłu Metali Nieżelaznych (by A. Leśniak, K. Kurski, W. Kwiecień, and W. Szmaja). (Pol. 40,626, Jan. 27, 1958. A by-product of the production of bearing alloys contg. oxides of Cu, Sn, Sb, Pb, Zn, Cd, and Ni can be converted on redn. to a product contg. Cu 20-40, Sn 20-40, Sb 10-30, Pb 2-20%, and small amts. of Zn, Cd, and Ni. The product is ground and oxidized in a revolving furnace at 500-800° and extd. with an $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$ soln. contg. NH_4OH . Cu, Zn, and Ni-amino compd. are dissolved, the ext. is heated, and the CuO ppt. is sepd. Nonsol. oxides are reduced with H or CO, and a Sn-Sb-Pb alloy is obtained. K. Bojanowska

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27K

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GNIEWKOWSKA, H.; KWIECINSKA, K.; MOLIER, S.; TYBOROWSKA, K.

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Instytutu Matki i Dziecka Dyrektor: prof. dr med. F. Groer z Pracowni
Teorii Wychowania Fizycznego Instytutu Naukowego Kultury Fizycznej i
Akademii Wychowania Fizycznego Kierownik: prof. dr med. Z. Cilewicz
i z Katedry Psychologii Wychowawczej UW Kierownik: prof. dr M. Zebrowska.

(CHILD CARE) (SCHOOLS)

KWIECINSKI, A.

Span length of traction network over curvatures, p. 69. (PRZEGLAD GORNICZY, Stalinograd, Vol. 11, no. 2, Feb. 1955.)

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KWIECINSKI, A. Influence of the shunting work of a mine locomotive on
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Vol. 12, no. 1. Jan. 1956 Warszawa Poland

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6 No. 4 April 1957

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p. 275 (Przeglad Gorniczy. Vol. 12, no. 7/8, July/Aug. 1956. Katowice, Poland)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

86725

P/034/60/000/010/003/005
A225/A026

9.6180

AUTHORS: Malzacher, Stanisław; Kwieciński, Aleksander; - Masters of Engineering

TITLE: A New Method of Measuring Periodically Variable Deformations and Stresses in Steel Constructions by Means of Wire-Resistor Converters

PERIODICAL: Pomiar - Automatyka - Kontrola, 1960, No. 10, pp. 404 - 406

TEXT: The problem of measuring variable deformations and stresses in existing steel structures has not yet been satisfactorily solved by means of measuring non-electrical values with electric devices. A few methods are being used, but they seem to be too complicated. The authors propose a method based on the Wheatstone-bridge principle, constructed experimentally by them in the Industrial Electronics Institute of the Politechnika Śląska (Silesian Polytechnical University) to test the joints of a vibration bridge in the Welding Institute in Gliwice. By employing an additional control switch, which turns on the measuring device when the measured values change, the static stresses may be measured automatically over longer periods. The device is coupled by selsyns. Its principle is represented in Figure 1. The constructional element, the deformation of

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
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A225/A026

A New Method of Measuring Periodically Variable Deformations and Stresses in Steel Constructions by Means of Wire-Resistor Converters

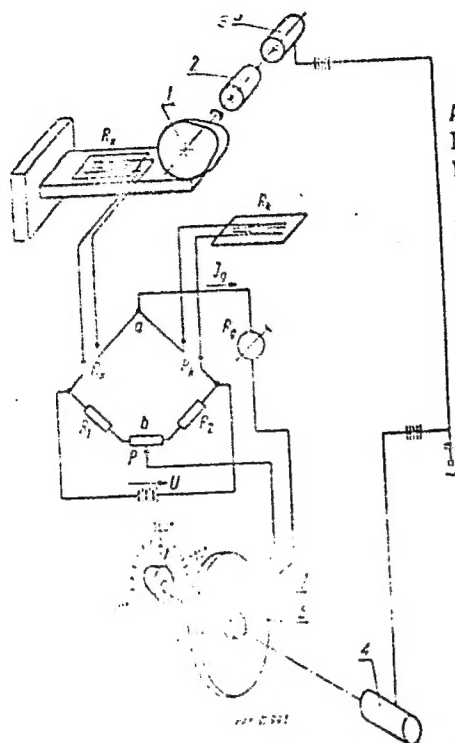
which we want to measure, is exposed to a variable pressure of the cam 1, driven by motor 2. The latter is coupled with selsyn 3, which transmits the cam's angle of torsion to selsyn 4 and the control switch connected with cam 5. The control switch 6, located on the adjustable disk 7, turns on a galvanometer. The disk may be turned around 360° and may be adjusted to the desired minimum angle at which a measurement is needed. The structural element examined has a wire-resistor converter cemented on, with a compensating resistor nearby (the latter is not subject to stresses). The Wheatstone-bridge is zeroed by a variable potentiometer, which may be calibrated in mills of the relative elongation. If properly set, the galvanometer should point to zero when turned on. The value of the deformation may be obtained from the equation $\frac{\Delta l}{l} = \frac{1}{S} \frac{\Delta R}{R}$, where $\frac{\Delta l}{l}$ is the relative elongation, S - the converter constant, $\frac{\Delta R}{R}$ - the relative change of resistance, as read from the scale of the potentiometer. A wiring diagram (Fig. 3) shows the connections of the measuring bridge, while Figure 4 shows its outside appearance.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra Elektroniki Przemysłowej Politechniki Śląskiej (Department of Industrial Electronics, Silesian Polytechnical University) 

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A New Method of Measuring Periodically Variable
Deformations and Stresses in Steel Constructions
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Figure 1. Measuring principle (self-explanatory)

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A New Method of Measuring Periodically Variable Deformations and Stresses in Steel Structures by Means of Wire-Resistor Converters

Figure 3. Wiring diagram (self-explanatory)

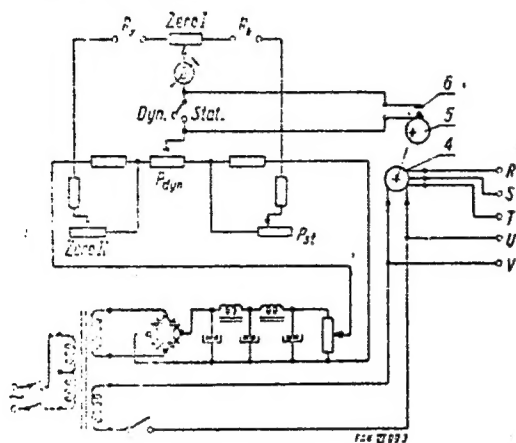
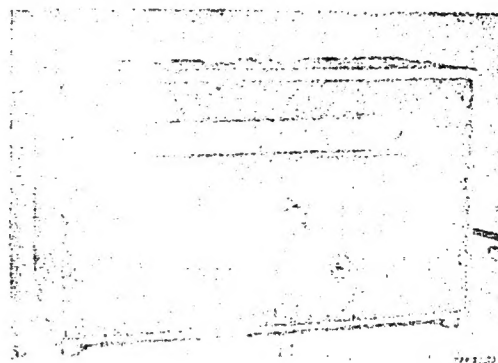


Figure 4. Measuring instrument (self-explanatory)



Processes of the combination of carbon regarded in a new light. Alfred W. Kuchinski. *Practical Chemistry* 5, 1133-6 (1949).—To explain the difference between the heat of combination of C to CO_2 and to CO is $97 - 29.3 = 67.7$ kcal./mole, it is shown that besides the purely thermal effect other factors are involved in calc. the algebraic sum that is the heat of combustion. The joining of each C atom to the O atom by a double bond consumes 167.6 kcal./mole, the justification of two valence of O is the change from CIV to CII accounts for 40.8 kcal./mole, and one-half of the energy of dissociation of the O mol. accounts for 59.1 kcal./mole. Thus for $\text{CO} + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2$, the combustion heat is $167.6 - 40.8 - 59.1 = 67.7$.

Bruno C. Metzner